

There is a preliminary review of the arrangement of *Nestor* in relation to other parrots in the classifications of various authors, and we were in hopes that Dr. Shufeldt, with the material at his disposal, would shed some further light on the subject, but upon turning to the conclusions we are disappointed to find only that "the family Nestoridae may now be considered an established fact, in so far as the morphology of *Nestor notabilis* is concerned." However, the plates and detailed description should aid others to make fuller comparisons with skeletons of the supposed allies of *Nestor* when opportunity offers.—W. S.

Murphy's Photographs of South Georgia Birds.—In the American Museum Journal for October, 1918, Mr. Robert C. Murphy has a number of photographs of the birds of South Georgia Island accompanied by explanatory descriptions. Full accounts of these species have appeared in his several papers in 'The Auk' and six of the photographs were previously published in connection with them. Several of those now published have been enlarged and are printed with more extended backgrounds adding much to their appearance.—W. S.

Taverner's Recent Papers on Canadian Birds.¹—In the 'Canadian Alpine Journal,' Mr. P. A. Taverner has published a list of birds secured or observed by the Canadian Geological Survey Expedition, mainly by Mr. Wm. Spreadborough, in Jasper Park, Alberta, during the summer of 1917. Most of the notes deal with species supplementary to Mr. J. H. Riley's list for the same region, published in the Journal for 1912, and they are numbered continuously with it, from 79 to 108. The few notes on species listed by Riley are entered without numbers. There are some interesting remarks on the southward movement of Horned Owls and Goshawks and their destruction of the Grouse, and also some systematic conclusions of interest. The two Song Sparrows obtained on the expedition, topotypes of Riley's *Melospiza m. inexpectata*, are regarded as closest to a series of *merrilli* identified by Oberholser and Mr. Taverner fails to find "the characters described by Riley as characteristic of his new form." The Canada Jays he regards as nearest to *Perisoreus c. fumifrons* if that is a tenable subspecies, certainly nearer to *canadensis* than to *capitalis*. The Flickers were none of them pure, with the *cafer* tendency stronger than the *auratus*.

Another important paper by the same author is on 'The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture.'² This corroborates the results obtained by the investigations of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in that the majority of hawks, with the exception of the Accipiters, are beneficial. The damage done by Gophers both as destroyers

¹ Addenda to the Birds of Jasper Park, Alberta. Canadian Alpine Journal, Vol. IX, 1918, pp. 62-69.

² Museum Bulletin No. 28, Canadian Department of Mines. Biol. Series, No. 7, August, 1918.